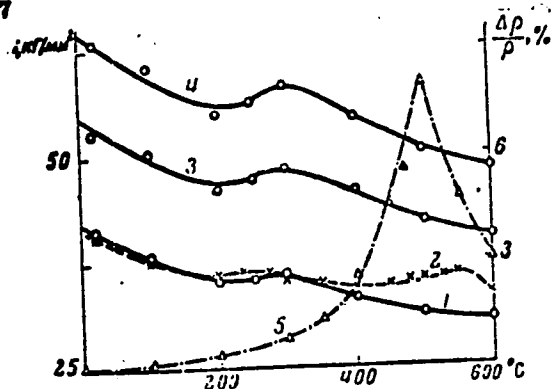ACCESSION NR: AT4013937

Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of creep stress and the relative change in electrical resistance of NiFeMo alloy (not annealed in hydrogen). Deformation rate = 42%/hour.

$1 - \mathcal{E} = 6\%$; 2 - ditto, with deformation rate of 6%/hour; $3 - \mathcal{E} = 12\%$; $4 - \mathcal{E} = 18\%$; $5 - \Delta\rho/\rho$.

Card 3/4

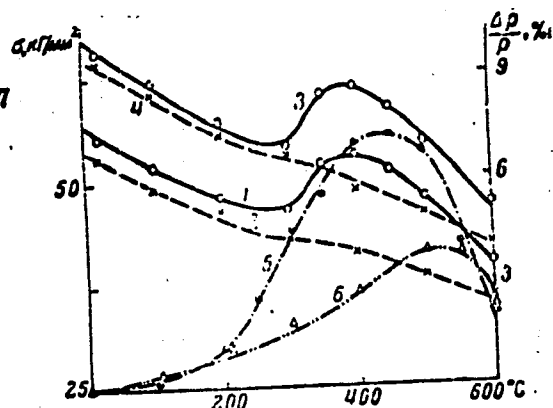ACCESSION NR: AT4013937

ENCLOSURE: 02

Fig. 2. Temperature dependence of creep stress and the relative change in electrical resistance of NiFeMo alloy (annealed in hydrogen).

1 - after tempering, $\varepsilon = 6\%$; 2 - ditto, with preliminary deformation; 3 - after tempering, $\varepsilon = 10\%$; 4 - after tempering, $\varepsilon = 12\%$, with preliminary deformation; 5 - ditto, without preliminary deformation; 6 - $\Delta\rho/\rho$ (after tempering with preliminary deformation).

Card 4/4

L 6743-65   EWT(m)/EWP(q)/EWP(b)   AS(mp)-2/ASD(m)-3/ASD(a)-5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043873   S/0139/64/000/004/0123/0132

AUTHORS: Korotayev, A. D.; Malov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Concerning the nature of the increase in the electric re-
sistivity upon ordering of atoms in nichromes and alloyed permalloys

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 4, 1964, 128-132

TOPIC TAGS: electric resistivity, ordered alloy, nichrome alloy,
permalloy, tempering, quenching

ABSTRACT: After reviewing the factors that can cause the resistiv-
ity of an alloy to be decreased or increased by establishment of
long-range and short-range order, the authors first show that mea-
surements at room temperature may not reflect changes occurring in
the residual electric resistivity during ordering, and alloys which
exhibit "anomalous" increase in resistivity upon ordering resulting
from tempering after quenching should also be investigated at lower

Card   1/3

L 6743-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043873   /

temperatures. They then proceed to describe the results of investi-
gations of the alloys Ni_3Fe + 2 at.% Mo, Ni_3Fe + 2 at.% Cr, and al-
loys of the Ni-Cr type containing 10, 18, and 26% Cr. In some alloys
the decrease in the residual resistivity following tempering is
offset by an increase in the atomic scattering component. The in-
crease of electric resistivity by tempering after quenching is due
completely to an increase in the scattering of the conduction elec-
trons by the structural inhomogeneities of the lattice, resulting
from the redistribution of the impurity atoms. In some alloys the
change in the Brillouin-zone structure following the ordering of the
atoms is quite small. Tests of the variation of the Hall constant
cannot be reconciled in all cases with the interpretation of the
changes in the resistivity, and the reasons for this discrepancy
are still unclear. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom
gosuniversitete imeni V. V. Kuyby*sheva (Siberian Physicotechnical

Card   2/3

L 6743-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043873

Institute at the Tomsk State University)

ENCL: 00

SUBMITTED: 19Mar63

SUB CODE: MM, EM   NR REF SOV: 008   OTHER: 019

Card   3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034049

AUTHORS: Bol'shanina, M. A.; Korotayev, A. D.

TITLE: Concerning the studies on the kinetics of low temperature transformations in alloyed permalloys

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 512-518

TOPIC TAGS: transformation, permalloy, short range order, K state, nickel, iron, chromium, molybdenum, tempering, annealing, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: The aim of the present work was to study the effects of high-temperature annealing and plastic deformation on the kinetics of formation of short range orders (K-states) in tempered alloys of Ni_3Fe with the addition of Cr or Mo. It was found that the kinetics of this process depended essentially on the nature of the preliminary treatment of the alloy. After quenching in water, the intensity of the formation process of short range orders was far higher than that after quenching in air. Plastic deformation of hardened specimens treated in hydrogen definitely lowered the rate of transformation during tempering. It was shown that the process of K-state formation could be suppressed almost

Card 1/2

L 40962-65   EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)   Pad   LJP(c)   JD/JW/HW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5006331   S/0126/65/019/002/0257/0262

AUTHOR: Dolmatova, P. D.; Korotayev, A. D.; Koneva, N. A.; Malov, Yu. V.;
Tukhfatullina, R. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the activation energy of the atomic ordering process in
alloyed permalloy

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 257-262

TOPIC TAGS: activation energy, atom reorganization, permalloy, internal friction

ABSTRACT: By studying the electrical resistance change kinetics during annealing
of hardened alloys deformed after hardening, the energy was measured for activation
of the short-range order formation process in these alloys from room temperature to
400°C. It was observed that the activation energies of these processes below 150°C
are 20 and 18 kcal/mol respectively for Ni-Fe-Mo and Ni-Fe-Cr alloys. At 200-400°C
the activation energy values are higher (37 and 35 kcal/mol respectively). Three
internal friction peaks, two of which lie below 160°C, are observed on the tempera-
ture curves for the internal friction of an Ni-Fe-Cr alloy deformed after hardening.
The curves for the sizes and electrical resistance of the specimens during temper-
ing after hardening and deformation are qualitatively similar. Orig. art. has: 4
figures.
Card 1/2

L 40962-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006331

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 16Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, NP

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

KOROTAYEV, A.B. (Tomsk); KONEVA, N.A. (Tomsk); TUKHFATULLINA, R.M. (Tomsk)

Quenching excess vacancies in alloys deformed and subjected to thermomechanical treatment. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.5:180-186 S.-O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 10677-66   EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)   JD/HW

ACC NR: AP5026368   SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/65/000/005/0180/0186

AUTHOR: Korotayev, A. D. (Tomsk); Koneva, N. A. (Tomsk); Tukhfatullina, R. M. (Tomsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: The quenching-in of excess vacancies in deformed and thermomechanically tested alloys [Paper presented at the 19th Scientific-Technical Session on Heat Resistant Materials held in Moscow in 1965]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 5, 1965, 180-186

TOPIC TAGS: nickel containing alloy, crystal vacancy, resistivity, mechanical heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of vacancy efflux during annealing was studied for quenched specimens of both deformed and undeformed $Ni_3(Fe + 3$ at % Mn). Specifically, the ordering mechanism in this alloy was found to be vacancy assisted and by means of resistivity curves the processes of vacancy coalescence and/or removal by dislocation sinks could be followed. High temperature deformation was also investigated to check an American hypothesis concerning marked increase in diffusion coefficients with high temperature deformation tentatively due to several orders of magnitude difference in vacancy concentration. The $Ni_3(Fe + 3$ at % Mn) alloy exhibited an order-disorder

UDC: 669-157.9

Card 1/3

L 10877-66

ACC NR: AP5026368

transition at about 400°C and displayed almost a 50% change in resistivity upon annealing after a prior quench. This alloy was processed into the form of wires 1 mm in diameter. These wires were annealed in wet hydrogen at 1100°C following which some were deformed 2 to 15% in tension at 20°C grouped with the undeformed samples, held 2 to 5 min at various temperatures and finally quenched into water. A different set of samples was pulled in tension at 850°C up to 15% and were either quenched immediately or held at temperature for 1 min and then quenched. Quenching temperatures ranged from 570 to 750°C. The experimental data were presented in the form of % loss in resistivity as a function of time. The results were compared to a set of resistivity data obtained simply by quenching the alloy from the various temperatures and annealing at 390°C up to six hours. These curves showed a significant drop in resistivity with time whereas the deformed samples, irrespective of the temperature of deformation, exhibited very slight changes. The annealing time was as long as 80 hours in this case. The markedly different behavior of the thermomechanically treated samples when compared with standardly quenched and annealed samples was rationalized on the basis of the lack of dislocation sinks in the unstrained metal. Calculations were made on the number of vacancies produced by the respective treatments and the number of dislocations present. It was estimated that the number of vacancy jumps necessary to affect their disappearance was about 10^8 for the standard resistivity curves (heated and quenched) while for the thermomechanically treated samples this number was estimated at only 10^5 due to the increase in dislocation sinks. A formula was given for the number of jumps occurring during cooling from T_1 to T_2:

Card   2/3

L 10877-66
ACC NR: AP5026368

$$\Delta n = \int_{T_i}^{T_o} A \tau v e^{\frac{-\Delta U_m}{kT}} \, d\tau = \int_{T_i}^{T_i} A \tau v e^{\frac{-\Delta U_m}{K(T-\sigma\tau)}} \, d\tau$$

where v = jump velocity (10^{13} sec^{-1}); A = 1 to 10; s = 12; ΔU_m = activation energy for migration of vacancies--assumed to be 39 kcal/mol. Calculations based on this equation showed that for the thermomechanically treated specimens most of the vacancies were found to disappear during cooling. In this regard, a distinction was made between the relative efficiencies of 'old' versus 'new' dislocations as vacancy sinks. It was stated that freshly introduced dislocations would be stronger as sinks while the dislocations ordinarily present would be much less so. This was evidenced from the resistivity data which showed that the standard curve (heated and quenched) represented slow vacancy efflux when compared to the calculated values. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/   SUBM DATE: 06May65/   ORIG REF: 006/   OTH REF: 030
20

Card   3/3

L 18737-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6005137 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/001/0054/0061

AUTHOR: Koneva, N. A.; Korotayev, A. D.

43

ORG: Siberian Physico-Technical Institute im. B. D. Kuznetsov (Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Ordering processes and deformation aging in Ni3Fe-base ternary ordered alloys

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 54-61

TOPIC TAGS: ternary alloy, ordered alloy, nickel containing alloy, iron containing alloy, metal hardening, crystal lattice dislocation, yield strength

ABSTRACT: The deformation aging of alloys undergoing transformations of the order-disorder type has so far been relatively uninvestigated and the kinetics of the variation in properties of alloys with long-range order during their deformation aging has never yet been investigated in detail. Yet, from the standpoint of the present-day theories of hardening in superlattices, investigations of this kind are of considerable interest, since the increase in the hardening coefficient during the formation of long-range order is determined by the dislocation density. Moreover, it is known that the variation in hardness during long-range-order formation is much broader in pre-deformed alloys than in quenched alloys. In this connection, the authors investigated the kinetics of long-range-order formation in the ternary alloys Ni3Fe - 3 at.% Mn and Ni3Fe + 3 at.% Al subjected to cold drawing to d = 1 mm with

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.78:539.374

L 18737-66
ACC NR: AP6005137

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annealing at 1100-1200°C for 12-15 hours in a hydrogen atmosphere, quenched from 950°C, with or without deformation by stretching to $\epsilon \approx 10\%$. (Mn and Al were added, because they sharply accelerate the ordering processes in the Ni_3Fe alloy, thus virtually eliminating the stage of short-range-order formation.) The state of ordering was determined by measurements of electric resistance. It is shown that the plastic deformation of quenched specimens considerably reduces their ordering rate. The variation in mechanical properties in the process of ordering of the deformed alloys proceeds in two stages. During the first stage the yield point increases in the presence of a fixed hardening coefficient, while during the second stage the hardening coefficient increases and the yield point decreases. In quenched ternary alloys the variation in mechanical properties during ordering occurs within a single stage. The change in the hardening coefficient during the ordering of deformed alloys is much more extensive than in quenched alloys. This is attributed to the much higher dislocation density of the specimens ordered in deformed state as compared with specimens ordered following their quenching, owing to the persistence of the dislocations that arose during preliminary deformation; the reason for their persistence is that generally the anti-phase boundary strips linking the dislocations into pairs lie mostly in the {100} planes rather than in the slip plane of dislocations. Moreover, the dislocations that have thus taken root represent strong dislocation barriers in their slip planes and may serve as sites of the formation of dislocation pile-ups. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 030

Card 2/2 SPV

ACC NR: AP6033051   (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/002/0246/0253

AUTHOR: Koneva, N. A.; Korotayev, A. D.

ORG: Siberian Physicotechnical Institute im. V. D. Kuznetsov (Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Deformation aging of ordered alloys below and above the critical temperature

SOURCE: Fizika i metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 2, 1966, 246-253

TOPIC TAGS: metal aging, thermal aging, ordered alloy, metal deformation

ABSTRACT: The authors study deformation aging of Ni_3Fe, $Ni_3(FeCr)$, $Ni_3(FeMn)$ alloys after stretching to a degree of deformation at room temperature corresponding to a stage of linear strengthening and a stage with a falling strengthening factor. It is shown that at $T < T_{cr}$, the yield point of ordered alloys is reduced to the level of un-ordered materials and lower as a result of aging. Under these conditions, the strengthening factor increases independently of the degree of deformation. Regression to the linear strengthening stage is observed as the result of aging specimens, deformed to the falling strengthening factor stage. During aging at $T > T_{cr}$, yield point reduction is the same as for the previous case. This is accompanied by a sig-nificant decrease in the strengthening factor of the specimens deformed by linear strengthening. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Aug65/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 015

UDC: 548.53

Card 1/1

KOROTAYEV, A-I.

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.   F-2

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52791

Author   : Korotyev, A.I.
Inst   : -
Title   : Effect of Chloromycetin (Levomycetin) on Carbohydrate
             Metabolism of Intestinal Bacilli.

Orig Pub   : Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 4, 450-457.

Abstract   : The antibiotic activity of chloromycetin on intestinal
             bacilli is related to disruption of carbohydrate metabo-
             lism -- a marked inhibition of the capacity to assimilate
             pyroracemic acid. The activity of hexokinase, phosphore-
             rase, aldolase, and dehydrase, as well as the assimilation
             of succinic acid by this bacterium, is not depressed. --
             M.I. Nakhimovskaya

Card 1/1

- 30 -

KOROTAYEV, A.I.

Mechanism of the action of chloramphenicol. Report No.3: Effect of chloramphenicol on the assimilation of pyruvic acid by various bacteria. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.5:697-702 S-O '59.   (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kubanskiy meditsinskiy institut, Krasnodar.
         (CHLORAMPHENICOL pharmacol.)
         (SHIGELLA pharmacol.)
         (STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol.)
         (PYRUVATES metab.)

KOROTAYEV, Aleksey Ivanovich, dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKSHANOV, Vla-
dimir Isayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BLAZHKIN, A.T., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., retsenzent; SHCHUROV, N.V., inzh.-elektrik, retsenzent;
DVORAKOVSKAYA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Circuits for the automatic control of electric drives; manual]
Skhemy avtomaticheskogo upravleniia elektroprivodami; uchebnoe
posobie . Leningrad, Leningr. mekhan. in-t, 1960. 259 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Automatic control) (Electric driving) (Electric circuits)

KOROTAYEV, A. I. (USSR)

"The Mechanism of the Antimicrobial Action of Chloramphenicol
(Laevomycetin). The Effect of Chloramphenicol on the Pyruvate
Consumption of Escherichia coli."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

YAVORSKIY, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; BESSONOV, Aleksandr Andreyevich;
    KOROTAYEV, Aleksey Ivanovich; POTAPOV, Anatoliy
    Mikhaylovich; KHRUSTALEVA, N.I., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S.,
    tekhn. red.

[Design of invariant servo system drives] Proektirovanie
invariantnykh slediashchikh privodov. [By] V.N.IAvorskii
i dr. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1963. 474 p.
                                            (MIRA 17:3)

KOROTAYEV, A.M., inzh.

Methodology for studying the thermal characteristics of thermoelectric batteries. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 8 no.11:91-94 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarnoy tekhniki Gosstroya SSSR. Predstavlena nauchno-tekhnicheskim seminarom laboratorii sanitarno-tekhnicheskogo elektrooborudovaniya zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdaniy.

LUKOMSKIY, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROTAYEV, A.M., inzh.

Method for measuring thermoelectric characteristics of thermoelectric
batteries. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 8 no.6:99-102 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarnoy tekhniki Gosstroya
SSSR.

S/262/62/000/005/006/013
1007/1207

Authors: K o r o t e n k o, B. E.
Gridneva, I. A.

Title: MEASUREMENTS OF THE LUBE-OIL LAYER THICKNESS IN BEARINGS

Periodical: *Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovye ustanovki,* no. 5, 1962, 64, abstract 42.5.268
(*Avtomob. prom-st'*, no. 5, 1961, 27–29)

Text: Results are reported on tests carried out at the Kharkovskii avtodorozhnyy institut (The Kharkov Institute for Automotive Transportation) for the measurement of the lube-oil layer thickness in the bearings of the ГАЗ-51 (GAZ-51) engine crankshaft, by means of a capacitive transducer. The design of this transducer and the dielectric properties of the lube oil are described and the diagram of the relationship between the transducer sensitivity and the oil-layer thickness is plotted. A comparative analysis is given of the theoretical and experimental curves of the dependence of the oil-layer thickness on the crankshaft angle. There are 2 diagrams, 1 figure and 7 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KOROTAEV, G.

Concern for the welfare of agricultural workers; work practice of a trade union
territorial commitee's commission on living conditions Moskva Profizdat.   1954.
45 p.

KOROTAYEV, G.

Concern for the improved welfare of workers. Sov.profsoiuzy 2 no.5:
62-64 My '54.   (MLRA 7:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy zhilishchno-bytovym otdelom Krasnodarskogo kraykoma
profsoyuza rabochikh i sluzhashchikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok.
   (Krasnodar Territory--Housing) (Housing--Krasnodar Territory)

KOROTAYEV, G.

One hudred new constructions on a state farm. Sov.profsoiuzy 4
no.10:75-76 O '56.   (MLRA 9:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy zhilishchno-bytovym otdelom Krasnodarskogo kray-
koma profsoyuza rabochikh i sluzbashchikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i
zagotovok.
                    (Krasnodar Territory--Farm buildings)

KOROTAYEV, G.

Higher consumer requirements. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 1 no.2/3:
4-5 '60.   (MIRA 14:4)

1. Sekretar' Kostromskogo oblastnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy
partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.
                 (Costroma Province—Consumers)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Pathological Anatomy.   S

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69700.

Author : Korotayev, G.A.
Inst   : Institute of Tuberculosis, Academy of Medical
          Sciences USSR.
Title   : Pathomorphologic Peculiarities of Cavities in Patients
          Treated with Antibacterial Preparations.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta tuberkuloza, Akad. med. nauk SSSR,
          1957, Vol. 9, 131-140.

Abstract: Histologic studies were made of the lungs of 11
          patients with fibrocavernous tuberculosis. Pro-
          longed combined antibacterial treatment was in-
          stituted after the formation of cavities. With
          effective therapy there was resorption of the ne-
          crotic masses and cleansing of the walls of cavi-

Card   : 1/3

                              48

SHMELEV, N.A., prof.; KAMINSKAYA, A.A., kand.med.nauk; KRACHUNSKI, N.A.,
kand.med.nauk; STEPANYAN, E.S., kand.med.nauk; GOLITSYNA, L.V.,
KOROTAYEV, G.A.; UTKIN, V.V.

Treatment of chronic destructive pulmonary tuberculosis with
tuberculostatic preparations of the second series. Probl. tub. 41
no.8:16-123 '63.   (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A.Shmelev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR.

KOROTAYEV, Georgiy Vladimirovich,; USPENSKAYA, N.V., red.; BERLOV, A.P.,
tekhn. red.

[Amur River and its significance for the national economy] Reka
Amur i ee narodnokhoziaistvennoe znachenie. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"
1958. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh
i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 8, vyp. 2, no. 14).   (MIRA 11:11)
                        (Amur River)
              (Amur Valley--Natural resources)

KUSHNERENKO, K.N.; POPOV, A.G.; KOROTAYEV, G.V., gornyy inzh.

Development of the Lebedi open-pit mine. Gor.zhur. no.9:5-10
S '60.   (MIRA 13:9)

1. Filial Instituta gornogo dela AN SSSR na Kurskoy magnitnoy
anomalii. 2. Nachal'nik Lebedinskogo rudoupravleniya
(for Kushnerenko). 3. Glavnyy inzhener rudoupravleniya Lebedinskogo
(for Popov).
        (Lebedi (Belgorod Province)--Mining engineering)
        (Kursk Magnetic Anomaly)

KOROTAYEV, I. S.

KOROTAYEV, I. S.- "Investigation of the Production of Plywood Using Carbamide Glue."
Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Forestry-Engineering Inst, Moscow, 1954
(Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KOROTAYEV, M., podpolkovnik

Party and political work in exercises. Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil.
21 no.8:13-15 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Russia--Army--Political activity)

KOROTAYEV, M.F., kapitan

Be persistent in mastering short-wave radio equipment. Vest.protivovozd.
obor. no.1:59-62 Ja '61.   (MIRA 14:2)
          (Radio, Short wave--Equipment and supplies)

KOROTAYEV, M., podpolkovnik

     Effectiveness of propaganda of the moral code. Komm. Vooruzh.
     Sil 46 no.7:28-32 Ap '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

ROZENGART, Yu.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TAITS, N.Yu., doktor tekhn.nauk,
     prof.; SPIVAK, E.I., inzh.; SOROKIN, A.A., inzh.; POLETAYEV, B.L.,
     kand.tekhn.nauk; KLIMENKO, G.P., inzh.; KOROTAYEV, M.M., inzh.;
     STRUCHENEVSKIY, B.B., inzh.

     Investigating the performance of holding furnaces for nonoxidizing
     heating. Stal' 23 no.9:848-853 S '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

     1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, TSentroenergochermet,
     zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po
     proyektirovaniyu agregatov staleliteynogo i prokatnogo proizvodstva
     dlya chernoy metallurgii.

ACCESSION NR: AT4037690   S/2865/64/003/000/0204/0209

AUTHOR: Korotayev, M. M.; Kustov, V.V.; Meleshko, G. I.; Poddubnaya, L. T.;
Shepelov, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Toxic gaseous substances liberated by Chlorella

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy
biologii, v. 3, 1964, 204-209

TOPIC TAGS: algae, respiration, toxicology, photosynthesis, carbon monoxide,
closed ecological system, manned space flight, air purification

ABSTRACT: The liberation of toxic gaseous substances in the process of vital
photosynthetic activity of Chlorella pyrenoidosa S-39 was studied in six experi-
ments lasting 2 to 12 days and in eight experiments lasting 7 to 26 hr. It has
been established that during cultivation of Chlorella the air of the system ac-
cumulates carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and, perhaps, methane.
Carbon monoxide concentration in different experiments ranged from 0.003 to 0.09
mg/l. In most cases the amounts of carbon monoxide produced exceeded permissible
limits. The content of nitrogen oxides in the same system ranged from 0.0006 to

Card 1/2

KOROTAYEV, M.M. (gor. Pinsk)

Functional changes involving the kidneys in bronchial asthma.
Zdrav.Belor. 4 no.3:35 Mr '58.   (MIRA 13:7)
            (ASTHMA)   (KIDNEYS)

KOROTAYEV, M.M. (gor.Pinsk)

Functional changes in the central nervous system in bronchial
asthma. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.8:23-24 Ag '59.   (MIRA 12:10)
                (ASTHMA)   (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

KOROTAYEV, M. M., Cand Med Sci -- "Functional state of the central nervous system in patients suffering from bronchial asthma according to data supplied by optical adequatometry and its changes when acted upon by certain therapeutic agents." Len, 1961. (Min of Health RSFSR. Len San-Hyg Med Inst)

(KL, 8-61, 261)

KOROTKEV, M.M. (Minsk)

Treatment of peptic ulcer.   Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.7:22-24 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(PEPTIC ULCER)

ACC NR: AT6036557   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0161/0162

AUTHOR: Yegorov, P. I.; Benevolenskaya, T. V.; Korotayev, M. M.; Reutova, M. B.;
Filatova, L. M.; Tsyganova, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The functional state of several internal organs during exposure to radial
and coriolis accelerations during multi-day experiments in a slowly rotating room
[Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow
from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 161-162

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, coriolis acceleration, biologic metabolism,
blood chemistry, immunology, biologic secretion

ABSTRACT: Six healthy subjects aged 27-36 and resistant to vestibular stimuli were
clinically examined before and after studies in a slowly rotating MVK room.
A detailed physical examination of internal organs was conducted along with
special clinical, biochemical, and immunobiological examinations of the
functional condition of these organs.

The experiment resulted in substantial changes in the functional state of

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a number of organs and systems. These changes were a function of rotation rate and duration of exposure. At a rate of 40° /sec in a three-day experiment, the following changes were noted: hypoglycemia and inadequate reaction of beta cells of the pancreas to insulin secretion; a sharp increase in blood potassium level and decreased kidney filtration function; increased liver bilirubin secretion; a trend towards increased blood creatinine, protein, hemoglobin, erythrocyte, and leukocyte level; change in the value, flexibility, and type of oculocardiac reflex; increased blood cholinesterase activity; and a sharp decrease in blood properdin.

At a rate of 10° /sec in a seven-day experiment, the following changes were noted: lowered EKG T-spike from all leads, decline in the adaptability of the cardiovascular system to physical exercise, intensified oculocardiac reflex, increased blood calcium and decreased potassium, decreased blood cholinesterase activity, and increased blood properdin. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

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In the course of the experiment, respiratory volume and vital capacity decreased in all subjects; the subjects receiving the special rations showed a more pronounced increase in oxygen consumption and consequently in basal metabolism level.

Cardiovascular system changes were seen in the EKG's of all subjects (decreased voltage of R and T peaks, bradycardia, and rotation of the axis to the right), and persisted more than 12 days after the experiment.

Hemodynamic studies using N. N. Savitskiy's method revealed a decrease in the speed of pulse wave propagation along arteries of the muscular type, and changes in peripheral resistance and blood minute volume. Disturbances of intranasal circulation were revealed by the rhinopneumometry method. These shifts in vascular tonus were more pronounced in the group receiving special food rations.

Following the experiment all the subjects exhibited orthostatic weakness, and in the two subjects receiving the special food ration, an active orthostatic test involving standing for 30 min induced collapse (on the 3rd and 23rd min of the test).

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Pronounced functional shifts of a transient nature were noted in the
gastrointestinal tract (diminished gastric secretion after the experiment
in the group receiving special rations; and changes in protein, carbohydrate,
and cholesterin metabolism, and impairment of the bilirubin-excretory
function of the liver in all subjects).

After the experiment all subjects showed a weight loss of up to
3350 kg, although disturbances of kidney function took the form of decreased
diuresis, decreased creatinine clearance, and impaired water excretion
during water loading tests.

Changes in mineral metabolism during the experiment consisted of
increases in the blood plasma levels of potassium and calcium in all
subjects, and toward the end of the experiment, decreased chlorides
in the 24-hr urine of the subjects receiving special rations.

Audiometry revealed neurodynamic disturbances of the functional
state of the auditory analyzer (asymmetry and elevation of differential
thresholds of sound intensity and height).

A change was noted in the level of the dark adaptation curve. A
considerable increase in light sensitivity in the 60th min was noted in the
subjects receiving ordinary food, and a lesser increase in the subjects
receiving special rations. Analysis of nyctograms taken during the initial
period of dark adaptation showed no substantial shifts. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

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ACC NR: AT6036496   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0062/0063

AUTHOR: Benevolenskaya, T. V.; Boykova, O. I.; Korotayev, M. M.; Mikhaylovskiy, G. P.;
Savilov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of dosed physical exercise in diagnosing changes in the functional state
of the cardiovascular system [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space
Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 62-63

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, diagnostic medicine, cardiovascular system, cosmonaut,
training, physical exercise, cardiology

ABSTRACT: Exercise tests are valuable for examination of cosmonauts because
they uncover latent pathological changes in cardiovascular function.
Many of the subjects of this study were unaccustomed to sport or
exercise, so it was necessary to demonstrate their adaptability to physical
exercise. Physical exercise consisted of a single and double Master
test — twenty deep-knee-bends in 30 sec-- and work on a bicycle ergometer.
Master' s test is valuable because it permits dosing the exercise depend-
ing on the subjects' age and weight and makes evaluation of myocardiac

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function during exercise possible. However, electrocardiograms cannot
be recorded in the usual manner during this test. For this reason the
supplementary test on the bicycle ergometer was used. The optimum
·physical exercise of 1000 kg-m per min was performed for 5 min. Tests
(160 in all) were administered in the morning after preliminary training
the night before. EKG's, phonocardiograms, sphygmograms, and blood
pressure readings were taken before and after the test, and at one-
minute intervals during the test.

   Experimental results showed the following physiological shifts in
healthy people: 1) pulse rate increased 100—120% from initial levels,
2) systolic pressure increased to 200 mm, 3) diastolic pressure varied
up to 10 mm in either direction, 4) the T-spike of the EKG decreased
and subsequently increased, and 5) the ST interval underwent a slight
shift. Decreases in the length of the isometric contraction pause, the
period of expulsion, and the mechanical system were noted, together
with increases in the intrasystolic index and the rate of increase in
intraventricular pressure. In addition, the percentage of oxygenation
changed slightly. In some subjects there were indications of insufficient
cardiac-muscle, nourishment, appearing chiefly in the aftereffect

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period: the ST interval shifted, some two-phase or inverted T-spikes were noted, and migration of rhythm occurred.

Tests on the bicycle ergometer also demonstrated the insufficient adaptability of the cardiovascular system to physical exercise: 1) pulse rate increased 200%, 2) diastolic pressure increased 30 mm, 3) a long aftereffect period was noted, and 4) extrasystole occurred. In some subjects the isometric contraction phase increased. The T-spike of the EKG changed slightly.

Inclusion of these tests in the regular examination of aviation personnel and cosmonauts is recommended because of the possibility of dosing exercises and recording a number of electrophysiological parameters during exercise, but also because of the large percentage of pathological cardiovascular changes uncovered in apparently healthy people during work on the ergometer. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 05 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

KOROTAYEV, N. A., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Better varieties of straw-
berries under the conditions of the Karel'skiy Isthmus." Leningrad,
1960. 19 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, Leningrad Agricultural
Inst); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60, 163)

KOROTAYEV, N. Ya.   *Dr. agri. Sci'*

"Sod-Podzolic Soils of the Middle Ural Area." Sub 7 Feb 51,
Soil Inst imeni V. V. Dokuchayev, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

| COUNTRY | : | USSR |
| CATEGORY | : | Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography. | J |

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3   1959, No. 10656

AUTHOR : Korotayev, N. Ya.
INST. : Molotov Agricultural Institute
TITLE : On Learning the Soils of the Forest Steppe in Zaural'ye.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Molotovsk. x.-kh. in-t, 1957, 15, 133-158

ABSTRACT : The soil cover of the variety testing plots in Kurganskaya, Chelyabinsakaya, and Sverdlovskaya oblasts is represented by the following soils (in parentheses - % of the area occupied): carbonate chernozems (0.3), typical chernozems (38.6), weakly solonized chernozems (16.0), moderately-solonized chernozems (21.8), strongly solonized chernozems (2.7), Solonetz soils (3.0), dark gray solodized soils (4.5), gray, light-gray solodized soils, Soloth and other soils (2.0). The best in regard to productivity, are leached-out chernozems containing 8.8% of humus, metabolic

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.   1959, No. 10656

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : capacity - 50 metric equivalents to 100 grams of soil, content of mobile forms of N, P, and K - 6-10 milligrams to 100 grams of soil. These soils need measures for structural development and improvement of water conditions. Morphological and some physico-chemical properties of the soils are described. -- T. D. Morozova

CARD: 2/2

KOROTAYEV, P.A., inzh.

Fabrics made from artificial and synthetic fibers. Tekst. prom.
18 no. 7:37 Jl '58.   (MIRA 11:7)
                    (Synthetic fabrics)

L 27267-66   EWT(1)/ETC(m)-6/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T-2   WW
ACC NR: AP6009553   (A)   ·   SOURCE COIE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0102/0102

AUTHORS: Zaslavskiy, L. I.; Yemel'yanov, I. V.; Korotayev, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device providing a constant pressure drop between auxiliary and main fuel tanks. Class 47, No. 179564

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 102

TOPIC TAGS: fuel tank, fuel system equipment, pressure regulator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device providing a constant pressure drop between auxiliary and main fuel tanks. The device consists of a safety valve, a regulated throttle, and an under-inflatable auxiliary fuel tank. To provide for a preset pressure drop between the auxiliary and main fuel tanks, the air space of the auxiliary tank is connected into the main air pressure line in parallel with the regulated throttle (see Fig. 1). The safety valve is placed after the regulated throttle.
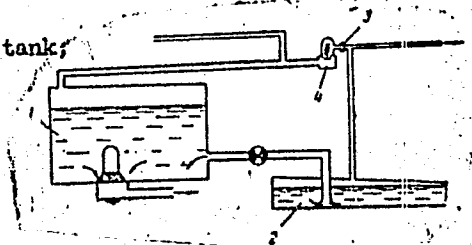
Card 1/2   UDC: 621.646

L 27267-66
ACC NR: AP6009553

Fig. 1.   1 - auxiliary fuel tank; 2 - main tank;
          3 - throttle; 4 - valve.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 18Apr64

Card 2/2   CU

KOROTAYEV, V.I., elektromekhanik

Efficient use of signal light lamps. Avtom., telem.i sviaz'
5 no.7:43 Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:10)

1. Tul'skaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Moskovskoy dorogi.
                    (Railroads--Signaling)

KOROTAYEV, V.N.

Genetic types of the river mouths of the Lake Issyk-Kul'. Rab. Tian'.-Shan'.vysokogor. fiz.-geog. sta. no.7:29-33 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

SOV/115-59-7-14/33

28(1,2)
AUTHOR: Korotayev, V.V.

TITLE: A Stabilizer for Feeding Measuring Circuits of Automatic Poten-
            tiometers

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 7, p 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author recommends a voltage stabilizer for feeding automatic
            potentiometer measuring circuits from 220-volt power mains when
            a current stability of 0.1-0.5% is required. This stabilizer con-
            sists of two stages, as shown in the circuit diagram, which are
            connected with each other by a full-wave selenium rectifier. The
            output voltage is 1 volt and the load 42 ohms. A ferroresonance
            stabilizer, consisting of a 600-volt capacitor KBG-MP and satur-
            ation transformer with a Sh-16 core, is used in the first stage.
            The second stage is a bridge circuit consisting of two nonlinear
            resistances (incandescent lamps SM-30, 28 volts, 0.17 amps) and
            two manganese wire resistors. The mean arithmethic output volta-
            ge remains equal to 0.9554 volts with voltage changes of $\pm$ 15%,
            frequency deviations of $\pm$ 0.1% and temperature changes from +17°
            to +30°C. The maximum deviation of the mean arithmetic (rated)

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SOV/115-59-7-14/33

A Stabilizer for Feeding Measuring Circuits of Automatic Potentiometers

value was 0.2%. The voltage stabilizer was subjected to extensive
tests. Temperature differences of the surrounding medium caused
changes in the stabilized voltage of 0.3%. The output voltage re-
mained constant, but differed from the rated voltage by 0.14%
during eight-hour continuous operation at a temperature of +45°C.
The output voltage remained constant during slow voltage changes
ranging from 180 to 220 volts at a temperature of +20°C. There is
1 circuit diagram.

Card 2/2

TREBIN, G.F.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.

Some features of sampling oil from wells. Neft.khoz. 33 no.2:49-54
F '55.
(MIRA 8:4)
(Oil well drilling)

KOROTAYEV, Yu. P.

KOROTAYEV, Yu. P.: "Investigation of the effect of liquid in the shaft and at the bottom of the well on the operation of gas wells." Min Petroleum Industry USSR. All-Union Petroleum Gas Sci Res Inst (VNII). Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science).

Source: Knizhnaya letopis'   No. 28   1956   Moscow

POLYANSKIY, Aleksandr Petrovich; KOROTAYEV, Yuriy Pavlovich; PETROVA, Ye.A.,
    vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSIMA; P.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Exploitation of gas wells; a practical manual] Ekspluatatsiia
gazovykh skvazhin; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. 1956. 230 p.
    (Gas, Natural)   (MIRA 9:11)

KOROTAYEV. Yu. P.

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.

Operation of gas wells having water in the shaft and well bottom.
(MIRA 10:9)
Gaz.prom.no.8:1-4 Ag '57.

(Gas wells)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.

Effect of fluids on gas flow in vertical pipes. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.2:
48-68 ' 58.   (MIRA 12:1)
                      (Gas flow)

SOV/124-59-1-595

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1959, Nr 1, p 87 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Korotayev, Yu.P.

TITLE: The Equation of the Vertical Motion of Particles for the Cases of Linear and Square Proportional Law of Resistance

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t prirodn. gazov, 1958, Nr 2 (10), pp 78-82

ABSTRACT: The equation of motion of a heavy particle in a vertical gas-stream is considered, taking in consideration the resistance law as sum of two terms: of the linear and of the quadratic. For the case of a stationary motion the formulas for the motion-speed of particles of various form relative to the gas are obtained. In opinion of the author these formulas are applicable to the linear and the quadratic range of resistance. The solution of the equation for the non-stationary motion of the particle relative to the stationarily streaming gas leads for some conditions, obviously justified, to a formula expressing in general form the damping of the relative velocity of the particles with time. Bibl. 4 titles.

B.A. Fidman

Card 1/1

Korotayev, Yu. P.

11(2)   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/2253

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov

Razrabotka i ekspluatatsiya gazovykh mestorozhdeniy, transport gaza (Development
and Exploitation of Gas Fields, Transportation of Gas) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat,
1959, 353 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 5/13/) Errata slip inserted.
1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gazovoy promyshlennosti pri Sovete
Ministrov SSSR.

Eds.: Ye. M. Minskiy and V.N. Raaben; Exec. Ed.: M.P. Martynova; Tech. Ed.:
A.S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists, engineers,
and technicians associated with the gas industry.

COVERAGE: The articles discuss the development of gas fields, natural gas re-
covery, gas transportation, and subsurface gas conservation. Gas field operat-
ing conditions are analyzed from the commercial point of view. The author
notes that due to the specific geological conditions prevailing in the Soviet
Union the application of gas extraction methods of the type used in the USA
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Development and Exploitation (Cont.)   SOV/2253

is not always advantageous. Individual articles discuss problems of the development of gas fields with narrow oil containing fringes, the theory of gas inflow, the study of gas well performance, gas filtration dynamics, and the study of gas condensates. A number of articles are devoted to the study of unstabilized gas flow in pipelines, and discuss theoretical problems connected with the performance of gas ejectors and compressors. The authors also deal with corrosion of the inner surface of gas pipelines. Conclusions made by the authors are supported by mathematical calculations. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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SOV/2253

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Development and Exploitation (Cont,)

SOV/2253

Card 4/5

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P,

Effect of errors in determining pressures on the shape of the
indicator curve in connection with gas well investigations.
Gaz. prom. 4 no,2:8-13 F '59.   (MIRA 12:3)
           (Gas, Natural)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; LUTOSHKIN, G.S.; NAM, N.K.

Controlling crystal hydrates by the freezing out method. Gas. prom.
4 no.4:11-15 Ap '59.   (MIRA 12:6)
                   (Gas, Natural--Hydrates)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ZOTOV, G.A.

Determining the parameters of a layer from curves of the increasing pressure in gas wells. Gaz.prom. 4 no.5:4-7 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Gas wells)

VOROB'YEV, B.S.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; POCHUYEVA, Ye.A.

Efficient methods for prospecting and estimating producible
gas reserves. Gaz.prom. 4 no.6:1-9 Je '59.   (MIRA 12:8)
                    (Gas, Natural--Geology)

KOROTAYEV, Yu. P., KORCHAZHKIN, M.T., ZOTOV, G.A., ZHAROV, N.V.,
MAKSIMOV, V.P., PETUKHOV, Ye. I., VOYTSITSSKIY, V.P.

Mobile unit for the complete investigation of gas wells.
Gaz.prom. 5 no.2:8-13 F .'60.   (MIRA 13:6)
(Gas wells)

LUTOSHKIN, G.S., ARUTYUNO, A.I., KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.

Planning of assemblies for gathering in gas fields. Gas.prom. 5 .
no.4:1-4 Ap '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
                        (Gas, Natural)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; TVERKOVKIN, S.M.; ZOTOV, G.A.

Testing gas wells without gas losses. Gas.prom. 5
no.7:1-5 '60.   (MIRA 13:7)
               (Gas wells)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ZOTOV, G.A.

Calculations of technical operating conditions of gas wells by
the method of gradual changes of stationary states. Trudy
VNIIGAZ no.9:112-130 '60.   (MIRA 16:7)
                       (Gas wells)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.

Flow of gas in multilayer gas fields. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.9:142-151
'60.   (MIRA 16:7)
                              (Gas flow)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.

Study of the temperature conditions of gas wells. Trudy VNIIGAZ
no.9:152-159 '60.   (MIRA 16:7)
                          (Gas wells)

KOROTAYEV, Yuriy Pavlovich; POLYANSKIY, Aleksandr Petrovich; PETROVA, Ye.A.,
ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Exploitation of gas wells] Ekspluatatsiia gazovykh skvazhin;
prakticheskoe rukovodstvo. 2., dop. i perer. izd. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 382 p.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Gas wells)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.F.

Determining the gas-water surface in gas pools. Gaz. prom. 7 no.11:
5-9 N '62.   (MIRA 17:9)

KOROTAYEV, Yu. P.

Means for improving the production methods for gas and gas-
condensate fields. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.1:12-18   Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh
gazov.

(Gas, Natural)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; NAM, N.K.

Field investigations of gas wells in order to select methods
by which to control hydrate formation. Gaz. prom. 8 no.2:7-12
'63.
(MIRA 17:8)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ZOTOV, G.A.

Concerning the shape of the indicator curves of a well comprised of several producing horizons. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.18/26:97-104 '63.

Investigating nonstationary gas flow in gas wells. Ibid.:119-141

Using gas-well pressure stabilization curves to determine reservoir parameters. Ibid.:164-172
(MIRA 18:3)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ZOTOV, G.A.

Approximate solution of a problem concerning the steady-state flow
of real gases. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.18/26:105-113 '63.

(MIRA 18:3)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.

Longitudinal pressure distribution of a drilled in bed section
and the calculation of the bottom pressure in case of the simul-
taneous exploitation of several horizons. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.18/26:
114-118 '63.   (MIRA 18:3)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ZOTOV, G.A.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.S.

Practical method and examples of the analysis of the pressure
build-up curves in gas wells. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.18/26:142-163
'63.   (MIRA 18:3)

ZOTOV, G.A.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; POCHUYEVA, Ye.A.

Determining the position of the zones of lithological and tectonic
screening from the pressure build-up curves in gas wells. Trudy
VNIIGAZ no.18/26:173-182 '63.   (MIRA 18:3)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ALIYEV, S.S.

Experimental investigation of the .tion of a gas-:udensate
mixture in the bottom zone of a reservoir. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.19/27:
59-64 '64   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Redaktor zhurnala "Trudy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta prirodnykh gazov% (for Minskiy)

KORITAYCV, Yu.M.

Approximate method for calculating the thermal flow regime in planning the development and setup of gas and gas condensate fields. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.19/27: 270-172 '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

CHUGUNOV, M.; KHOMICH, A.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk,
   retsenzent; DZAGNIDZE, G.M., inzh., retsenzent

[Worker's handbook on the gas industry; transportation
and utilization of natural and liquified gases] Spra-
vochnik rabotnika gazovoi promyshlennosti; transport i
ispol'zovanie prirodnykh i szhizhennykh gazov. Minsk,
Nauka i tekhnika, 1965. 355 p.   (MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AR6019259   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/002/B049/B049

AUTHOR: Korotayev, Yu. P.; Li, I. S.

TITLE: Experimental research on the movement of a gas and a gas-condensate mixture through a diaphragm and a nozzle

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhan, Abs. 2B343

REF SOURCE: Nauchn.-tekhn. sb. po geol., razrabotke, transp. i ispol'z. prirodn. gaza, vyp. 3-4, 1965, 137-149

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, nozzle flow

TRANSLATION: An analysis is made of the coefficients entering into the formula defining the theoretical consumption of a gas in a single-phase state under critical discharge through a diaphragm and nozzle. The analysis showed that the coefficient $C = Q\sqrt{\gamma ZT/P}$ for the same diaphragm is not constant, but depends on the pressure and temperature. To obtain more exact values of C when a pure gas passes through the diaphragm and nozzle under critical conditions, and also in order to determine the effect of fluid in the flow on gas consumption a series of experiments was conducted. The experimental conditions and method are described. As a result of the experiments, which are presented in the form of graphs and tables, more exact values are obtained for coefficient C for flow through a diaphragm, and in addition experimental values of

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ACC NR: AR6019259

C are determined for the first time for a nozzle. It is established that the presence of a liquid phase in the gas flow in quantities 40 cm^3/m leads to excessive gas consumption at critical flow points through diaphragms and nozzles by 1-3%. 11 references. G. R. Gurevich.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2

BEZRUKOVA, M.I.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.A.; KOROTAYEVA, A.V.

Explanation of the causes for the reduction of a microbe concentration
in uterine suspensions of vibrio comma. Izv. Irk. gos. nauch.-issl.
protivochum. inst. 21:242-245 '59.   (MIRA 14:1)
                    (VIBRIO COMMA)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.; VASYUKHINA, L.V.; KOROTAYEVA, A.V.

Coagulation of blood plasma by plague and pseudotuberculosis microbes. Bul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.7:79-82 Jl'63

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir. doktor med. nauk prof. I.V. Domaradskiy). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym- Verezhnikovym.

AUTHORS	Sokolov A.V.,Mikhaylyan N.K.,Korotayeva G.F., 32-7-10/49
TITLE	On the Method of Determining Low Contents of Moisture. (O Metod opredeleniya nebol'shikh kolichestv vlagi.-Russian)
PERIODICAL	Zavodskaya Laboratoriya,1957,Vol 23, Nr 7,pp 8oo-8o1 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

Two methods are investigated and compared in this paper.The magnesium nitride method suggested by Gulyayeva A.I.,Polikarpova L.F., and Remiz Z.K. and the titration method with Fischer's reagent.On the occasion of the test Fischer's reagent and the output component were taken in accordance with data provided by the book by Mitchel D. and Smith D. The experiments carried out according to the second -named method with Fischer's reagent were found to produce a moisture content that is 2,5 times as great as that found according to the first-named method. The test was carried out with dry benzene,to which a certain quantity of water was added.A comparison of the two methods showed that that carried out with Fischer's reagent was the correct one.
There are 3 tables.

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AVAILABLE   Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

75-13-3-22/27

AUTHORS: Sokolov, A. V.,   Mikhaylyan, N. K.,   Korotayeva, G. P.

TITLE: A Method for the Quantitative Determination of Dimethyl-
              phenylcarbinol (Metod kolichestvennogo opredeleniya dimetil-
              fenilkarbinola)

ABSTRACT: The determination of tertiary alcohols by the usual methods
              of esterification with acetic-acid-anhydride, phthalic acid
              anhydride or acetyl chloride invariably furnishes results
              which are too low, since tertiary alcohols often separate
              water under the conditions of esterification. Likewise the
              general method of determination by Mitchel and Smit (Ref 1)
              is not applicable in the case dealt with by the authors,
              as the dimethylphenylcarbinol was present in mixture with
              phenol and acetophenone and this compound under the acetyla-
              tion and in the presence of boron trifluoride also reacts
              under the formation of water. Other known methods for the
              quantitative determination of dimethylphenylcarbinol are ex-
Card 1/3   tremely cumbersome and for that reason hardly suitable for

75-13-3-22/27

A Method for the Quantitative Determination of Dimethylphenylcarbinol

industrial application. In the article concerned a quantitative method of determination for dimethylphenylcarbinol was worked out by the authors which is reliable and easily accomplishable under conditions prevailing in industry. Two processes are used as basis: a) the dehydration of dimethylphenylcarbinol and b) the titration of separated water by means of the Karl Fischer reagent. The main attention was directed towards the discovery of conditions suitable for the dehydration of dimethylphenylcarbinol. Dehydration was carried out by means of various catalysts (copper-sulfate, boric-anhydride, sulfuric acid, sodium bisulfate) and in isopropylbenzene as solvents. It turned out that the separation of water in the presence of copper-sulfate does not exceed 28 % and in the presence of boric anhydride and sulfuric acid not 26 %. The highest degree of dehydration (92 %) was achieved by the use of 2 drops of concentrated H_2SO_4, the reaction mixture being heated to $85°$. With increased heat, a resinification of the sample set in. The separation of water from dimethylphenylcarbinol yields much better results in the presence of sodiumsulfate and a resinification does not occur. It is therefore possible to raise the tem-

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S/184/62/000/006/003/008
D040/D112

AUTHORS: Solntsev, M.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Bobe, L.S.
              and Korotayeva, G.K., Engineers

TITLE: Determining the coefficients of heat transfer from gas to a
              bed of granular material

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1962, 8-12

TEXT: The heat exchange process between gas (air) and beds of lump
basalt, silica gel and active carbon was studied for the purpose of obtain-
ing more accurate heat transfer coefficients, since those obtained in the
literature differ. The test installation from the Department of Machines
and Apparatus for the Chemical Processing of Fuel of MIKhM is described in
detail and illustrated in a diagram. The heat transfer coefficients were
determined by Maykov's method (V.P. Maykov, Candidate's Dissertation,
MIKhM, 1954), which is simple yet gives sufficiently accurate results. The
interdependence of the Nusselt and Reynolds criteria was determined by the

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Determining the coefficients ...

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D040/D112

method of least squares for basalt fractions of 2-3 mm, 3-4.8 mm, and 4.8-6 mm diam, and for silica gel and carbon fractions with equivalent diameters calculated from the formula for particles of nearly globular shape. The found dependences are:

$$Nu_{V_e} = 0.106 \ Re_e^{0.88} \quad \text{for basalt;} \quad Nu_{V_e} = 0.093 \ Re_e^{0.88}$$

for silica gel; $Nu_{V_e} = 0.106 \ Re_e^{0.88}$ for active carbon (at $Re_e = 90 \div 250$),

where V – air flow in m^3/hr, and e – equivalent. The obtained formulas are more general than those derived previously. It is recommended to use

the formula $Nu_{V_e} = 0.1 \ Re_e^{0.88}$ for approximate calculations in the case of a turbulent process if there are no empirical data for the material or if the charge parameters are not known. Graphs show the determined interdependence of the Nu and Re numbers. There are 4 figures.

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SOLNTSEV, M.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOBE, L.S., inzh.; KOROTAYEVA, G.K., inzh.

Determining the coefficient of heat transfer from gas to a bed of free flowables. Khim. mashinostr. no. 6:8-12 N-D '62.

(MIRA 17:9)

POLYANSKIY, B.A.; BULGAKOV, P.P.; KOROTAYEVA, G.N.

    Clinical observations on the application of potentiated anesthesia.
Khirurgiia 37 no.4:65-69 '61.   (MIRA 14:4)

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